

# Implementing The Runoff Performance Standards

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# What is Runoff (Nonpoint Source) Pollution?

Those sources that are diffuse in nature, having no single, well-defined point of origin. Nonpoint sources include land management activities that contribute to runoff, seepage or percolation that adversely affect the quality of waters in the state

# Where Does Nonpoint Source Pollution Come From?

- **Impervious Areas:**
  - City Streets and Highways
  - Parking Lots
- **Pervious Areas:**
  - Agricultural Fields
  - Feedlots
  - Construction Sites

# What are the Impacts From Nonpoint Source Pollution?

Nonpoint pollution is responsible for 90% of the observed degradation in lake water quality and 40% in stream water quality in Wisconsin.

# The Problem with Runoff (Nonpoint Source) Pollution

- ⌘ Biggest remaining pollution threat to Wisconsin waters
- ⌘ Threatens our health, safety, & economic well-being
- ⌘ High cost to solve problems (rather than prevent them)



# Agricultural Performance Standards

- Cropland soil loss at or under T
- Properly built, modified or abandoned manure storage facilities
- Clean runoff diverted from manure/ livestock areas in WQMAS
- Nutrient management planning on all cropland by 2008



# Manure Management Prohibitions

- No overflow of manure structures
- No unconfined manure stacks in WQMAs
- No direct runoff from feedlots
- No unlimited livestock access

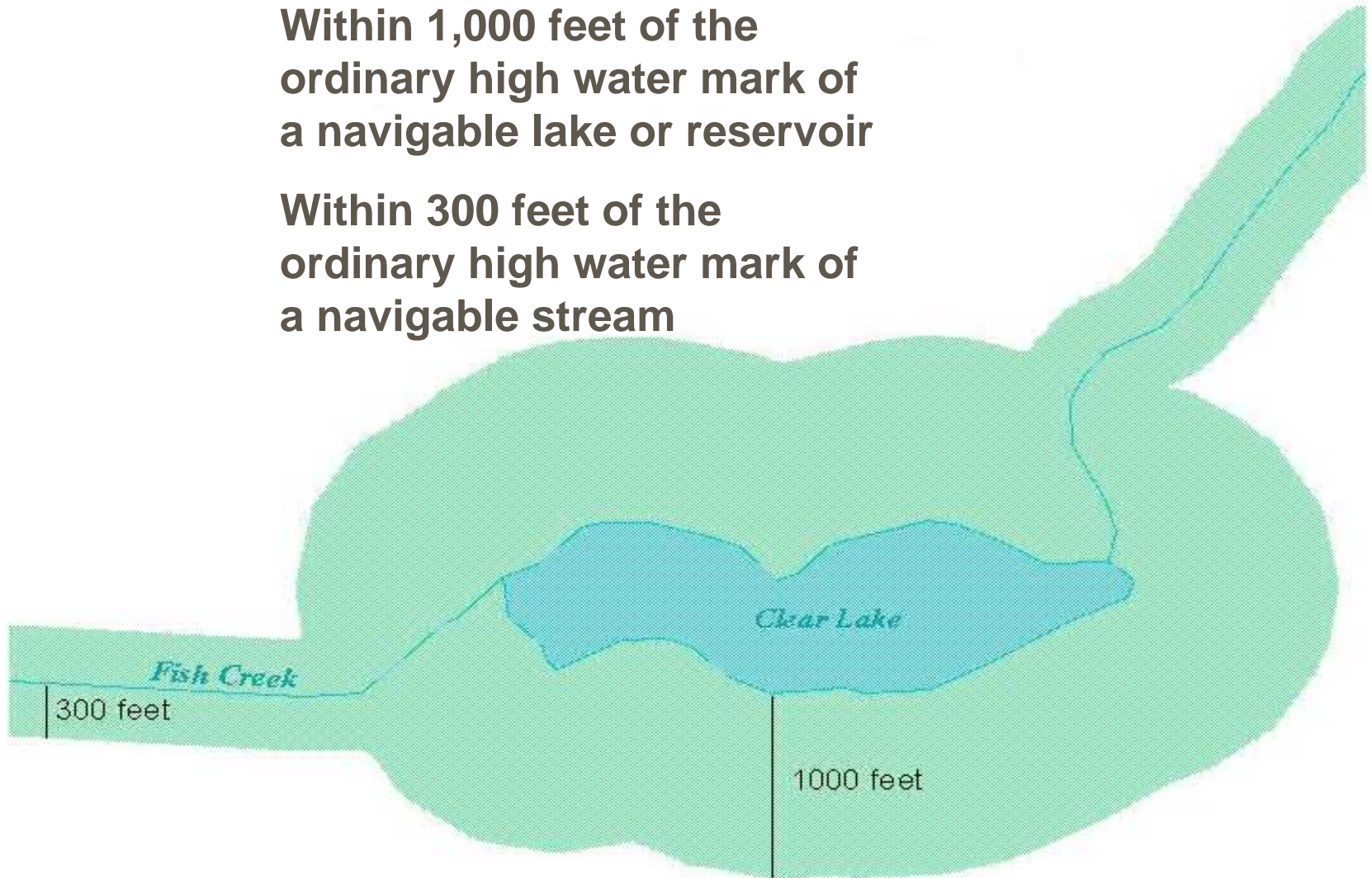




# Water Quality Management Area

Within 1,000 feet of the  
ordinary high water mark of  
a navigable lake or reservoir

Within 300 feet of the  
ordinary high water mark of  
a navigable stream





# Construction Standards



- Written erosion & sediment control plan
- Sediment controlled to the **Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP)** up to 80%
- Prescriptive standards
  - prevent tracking
  - sediment from de-watering
  - inlet protection

# Post-Construction Standards



- 80% control of TSS
- 2-year 24-hour peak flow control
- Infiltration clean runoff
- Protective areas (buffers) along waterbodies
- No sheen on fuel & maintenance areas

# Developed Urban Area Standards



## **Municipalities over 1,000 persons / mi<sup>2</sup>**

- I & E on yard & pet waste management, fertilizer application
- Program for leaf/grass management
- Illicit discharge detection & elimination

## **Permitted municipalities must also:**

- Reduce total suspended solids
  - by 20% (2008)
  - by 40% (2013)

# NR 216 Revisions



- Revised to meet EPA Phase II Stormwater Requirements
- Effective Aug. 1, 2004
- Major Revisions:
  - construction permits for 1-5 acre sites
  - municipal permits for 16 urbanized areas
  - no-exposure certification for certain industries
  - fee system changed
  - option for Authorized Local Program

# Impacts of Revised NR 216



- ~ 240 municipalities will get permit  
(currently 53 municipalities under 19 individual permits)
- ~ 3,000 construction erosion control permits  
(currently average 500 per year)



# NR 243 Rule Revisions



- Driven by federal regulations changes
- Technical advisory group has been meeting
- Will go to public comment when completed
- Final rule expected late fall/early winter 2005

# NR 243 Proposed Revisions

- Requires 6 months manure storage for all liquid manure
- Restricts manure on frozen/snow covered ground
  - No surface applications of liquid manure
  - Surface application of solid manure allowed w. additional restrictions



# NR 243 Proposed Revisions



- Some changes to Animal Unit calculations
- 100 foot setback or 35 foot vegetated buffer for CAFO manure applications or conservation practices equivalent to 100 foot setback
- Phosphorus based nutrient management plans required for all CAFOs
- Catastrophic/emergency plans
- Allowances for new technologies

# CAFO Compliance Tracking



- New tracking system created in 2003-04
- Most regions are now using this system
- 14 inspections recorded for 2003-04
- Mandatory compliance workshops for all permitted CAFOs

# Implementation Status 2003



Through ongoing conservation programs:

- about 82% of croplands meet T
- an estimated 114,000 acres of cropland were protected from excess erosion
- over 600,000 acres planned for proper nutrient application,
- 87 percent of the critical sites identified in 25 Priority Watershed and Lake projects have been resolved
- 23 WPDES permits were issued for concentrated animal feeding operations



# Administrative Accomplishments



- Strategy written; survey completed
- Chippewa & St. Croix MOUs written
- Guidance docs, letter templates
- 15 urban tech stands developed thru SOC process (training in Nov./Dec.)
- NR 151 transportation performance standards incorporated into TRANS 401
- Educational materials/website almost done